Abstract

A method of screening for nucleic acid sequence copy no. in a sample genetic material, the method including introducing a no. of different genetic probes to hybridize with the genetic sample. The probes are flanked by the same or substantially the same primer binding sites thereby enabling amplification of sample-bound probes using a single primer pair and thus the screening of different sequence copy nos. at the same time. Genetic alterations are known to underlie phenotype characteristics including disorders as idiopathic mental retardation and neoplasia.